

WAR NOW GRASPS CUBA TIGHT, WITH SMALL HOPE AHEAD

Martial Law Declared and Havana is in Panic.

PALMA CONVENE CABINET

General Montalvo Proposed the Suspension of the Constitution.

LIBERALS ARE ALL IN HIDING

Veterans Are Drafting a Manifesto to the Country, but They Are Divided and May Accomplish Little.

The conditions in Cuba grow hourly more serious and chaos reigns. There is no confidence in Palma. Montalvo says "he wants his own way" and that he is responsible for his situation. Martial law rules; Havana is in a state of panic, and the next move on the chess board is one of pure speculation. The liberals are in hiding, and secret orders have been issued for their arrests. The manifesto being drafted to the country can hardly amount to much because the veterans are divided.

Special Telegram to The Star.

HAVANA, September 11.—The news of the declaration of martial law and the suspension of constitutional rights fell like a bomb. Never was Havana so much excited, even at the worst stage of the Spanish war. President Palma summoned his cabinet late yesterday afternoon to consider the situation, after the veterans had been notified by Secretary Montalvo that the government would not accept their terms of peace. At the meeting of the cabinet Montalvo suddenly proposed a suspension of the constitution and the declaration of martial law. This has been his plan since the war began, but it was always opposed by Secretary of State and Justice O'Farrell. O'Farrell still opposed it, saying that the measure would not result in the government's favor. A hot debate ensued.

O'Farrell is considered in the cabinet less than President Palma than Dr. O'Farrell, the noted liberal, who was arrested yesterday as a member of the Havana junta, and who is a relative of Secretary O'Farrell. In the debate Montalvo said that the tolerance of the government, in allowing conspirators to remain in Havana, protected by their immunity as senators and representatives, promoted the revolution. He said:

"I am responsible for the situation, being in charge of the war. Tomorrow, if we fail, the secretary of state will be the first to make charges against me. I want my own way."

Favored Montalvo.

Gabriel Casuso, secretary of agriculture, and Lamar, secretary of education, backed Montalvo, and O'Farrell was left alone. Pons, secretary of finance, was not present at the meeting, but it was known that he favored Montalvo.

Immediately orders were issued to the police to arrest the conspirators, and the decree, announcing the declaration of martial law, etc., was sent to the printing office.

Senator Zayas, the president of the liberal party, has not been captured yet. El Mundo says he has joined the rebels. Serran has not been found yet, either. Last night the Liberal Club was deserted. Only two waiters remained, and they were frightened and closed the doors early.

A Manifesto Drafted.

Alfonso Lopez, Senator Zayas' clerk, was arrested, but he did not know where Zayas was. All the prominent liberals are in hiding. Secret orders have been issued for the arrest of twenty-two of the leaders, but only eight have been arrested.

The veterans are drafting a manifesto to the country. They are divided, few now remaining with Gen. Menocal. The majority side with the government.

Late last night it was said at the palace that the government had several reasons for the measure it had taken, namely:

First: The publication of the news of peace, agreed upon by the veterans and the revolutionary junta.

Second: The large number of people joining the revolution, believing that peace was near, that the government was defeated and that they were going as if to a picnic.

Third: The discovery of a conspiracy to throw Havana into a state of anarchy, the conspirators having planned to kill the president and the members of the cabinet, and then to set fire to several places in the city, and at the same time to attack the palace and loot the city.

Outrages on Women.

It is said also that colored soldiers among the rebels are outraging women in the country.

The story of the fire-plot is confirmed by Jerez Varona, chief of the secret police. Shortly after last night's decree was issued orders were given that all the government forces in the province of Havana should attack the rebels and clear them from the outskirts of the city. Consequently, that lively skirmishes were going on all night, and volley firing could be heard in the suburbs.

Tomorrow a censorship will be established, which probably will include supervision of cable dispatches.

Fighting at Cienfuegos.

Fighting is in progress around Cienfuegos. The city is well prepared for defense, and it is unlikely that the rebels

SUCCESS OF CAUSE HIS HIGH REWARD

Churchill is Willing to Yield His Candidacy.

THE PLATFORM HIS DESIRE

Pledges His Word to Abstain From Office If Accepted.

RADICAL CHANGE IN REFORM

Unique Attitude is Assumed by One of the Principal Luminaries in the New Hampshire Campaign.

In Winston Churchill New Hampshire has from the viewpoint of a staff correspondent—a candidate of distinct individuality and notable variety, who is willing to lay down his laurels and abstain from office if his platform is accepted. Mr. Churchill has made a pledge to that effect, and the railroad magnates, the politicians and the populace at large are passing notice. The Lincolinites can hardly stampede the convention, but they may hold the balance of power and may tip the see-saw for representation in the platform.

Special From a Staff Correspondent.

CONCORD, N. H., September 11.—So here comes another reformer in the field, Winston Churchill, to wit, in full tilt against the railroads and the corporations. In New York you have your Jerome and your Hearst, in Missouri your Folk, in Wisconsin your LaFollette, in Boston your Moran, not to speak of Roosevelt and Bryan at large, all working along their special lines of reform, but Mr. Churchill is the only one who says that he is after results rather than seeking office. If the party is willing to accept his platform he announces his readiness to yield his candidacy for governor.

Have Not Asked Washington.

Ernesto Fontes y Sterling, secretary of the treasury, when approached on the same subject, said:

"The government has a straight, distinct and direct policy to follow, and the change that it has broken faith with the veterans is unfounded. The entire machinery of the government could not stop for them, although we were willing to meet them halfway. I regret that the measure was not adopted, but I do not believe they will be unpatriotic enough to side with the revolutionists."

WARSHIP GOING TO CUBA.

Believed That the Des Moines Will Proceed to Havana.

American shipping and commercial interests about Havana, Cuba, are to have the protection of a United States warship in Cuban waters. No information could be obtained here today as to whether the Des Moines is to proceed to Havana, but it is believed that the ship will proceed immediately to Key West, Fla., but it is rumored in official circles that she will proceed immediately to Havana. Neither Secretary Bonaparte nor Acting Secretary of State Bacon, however, would confirm that report.

The Des Moines is being done in response to the demands of American interests for protection Mr. Bacon would not say, and in fact there is an inclination not to discuss the matter in any public source beyond making public dispatches from Mr. Sleeper, the charge at Havana, confirming dispatches printed in the daily press of the heat of the situation and the attitude of the officials that the Des Moines is sailing on a State Department mission. The secretary of the navy extends to all officials of the Navy Department, where it is said the Des Moines has been sent on a cruise for the benefit of the heat of the situation and the attitude of the officials that the Des Moines is sailing on a State Department mission.

The sailing of the Des Moines has chilled the sanguine feeling in official circles of President Palma's ability to promptly suppress the revolution, and it is believed here that the revolutionary forces may be making greater headway than would be the case if the Des Moines were not in the island. The very fact that it has become necessary to dispatch a United States cruiser to Cuban waters is taken as an indication that the seriousness of the uprising has been belittled.

BRYAN IN VIRGINIA.

He Will Speak at Radford Fair Next Saturday.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

EAST RADFORD, Va., September 11.—On account of the doubt existing in the minds of some people as to whether William J. Bryan will really be at the Radford fair, to be held this week, ex-Gov. Tyler of East Radford has addressed the following letter to Manager Fox, with the view of having it furnished to the newspapers, so that all uncertainty may be set at rest:

EAST RADFORD, Va., September 6, 1906.

My Dear Sir:—As so many are writing to know whether Mr. William Jennings Bryan will be at Radford on the 15th instant, I deem it my duty to answer them as publicly as possible, through the medium of the press, so that no one can be in any doubt that may be in the minds of others.

Mr. Bryan told me that he would certainly be here on the 15th of September, and he has announced through the newspapers that he will speak in Radford that day. He wanted to come on the 14th, but at the time he was under the impression he was to speak in Cincinnati on the 14th. It turns out, as I thought, that his date for Cincinnati is the 13th. So we hope to have him here on both the 14th and 15th.

He has promised definitely to speak at the great district fair on Saturday, September 15, and that will be "Bryan day." Respectfully,

J. HOGUE TYLER.

MUST STAND TRIAL.

Capt. Comly and Lieut. Pressey to Be Court-Martialed.

Secretary Bonaparte has ordered a court-martial for the trial of Capt. S. P. Comly, commanding the battleship Alabama, and Lieut. A. W. Pressey of that vessel, on the charge of neglect of duty in having hazarded their ship in a collision with the Illinois during a fog at the entrance to the harbor of Newport, July 21. This action was taken on the recommendation of a court of inquiry, approved by Rear Admiral Evans, commanding the Atlantic fleet. The court will probably meet at Frenchman's Bay, Me., at an early date. None of the officers of the Atlantic fleet will be members of the court.

UGLY RUN ON A BANK

UNFOUNDED RUMOR CAUSES PANIC AMONG DEPOSITORS.

CHICAGO, September 11.—An unfounded rumor of insolvency precipitated a spectacular run yesterday on the Pullman Loan and Savings Bank, the local fiscal institution of the Pullman Company, at Pullman, Ill. After a day of fitful disquiet in the foreign communities in the neighborhood of Pullman, the culmination of the excitement came in the evening, when 1,500 depositors, with their wives and children, beset the bank and clamored for their savings. Every depositor who reached the teller's windows and asked for his money was paid in full, and the announcement was made that the bank was ready to meet any continuation of the run today.

During the day a total of \$38,000 was paid out. The bank closed at the regular hour, 3 p.m., and then reopened at 5 o'clock, as is its custom on factory pay days. The doors were kept open until 6 o'clock, after which hour only those who already were in the bank were paid.

Late in the afternoon President E. F. Bryant sent to his downtown correspondent, the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, for money to meet the run. Two suit cases containing \$100,000 were sent to the Pullman bank to be used today. The rumor that started the panic among depositors is pronounced absurd. The bank is declared on all sides to be in excellent condition, and, moreover, is backed by the Pullman Company. The institution has more than \$2,300,000 in savings and \$800,000 in commercial accounts.

PUT BLAME ON BRYAN

DEFEAT IN MAINE CHARGED TO GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP TALK

Mr. William Jennings Bryan is being roundly abused by many of his heretofore faithful followers for the defeat of the democracy in the Maine election yesterday. This criticism was voiced last night at the headquarters of the democratic congressional committee in this city in a telegram received from the chairman of the state democratic committee of Maine. In that telegram it was declared that the democrats would have carried the governorship of Maine by a majority of 20,000 and would have defeated Representative Littlefield of Maine by a large majority had it not been for Mr. Bryan's Madison Square Garden speech, in which the peerless one referred to his conviction that government ownership of the railroads would have to be resorted to eventually in order to control those highways of the people.

This dispatch made quite a flurry of excitement in the little group that heard it read, but wide publicity was not given to it. Of course, it would be impossible in the post-mortem examination of the defeated candidates in the Maine election for anyone to prove that Mr. Bryan's speech had anything to do with the result, and the idea of the democratic party carrying that state in a gubernatorial election with a majority of 20,000 seems to the average political prognosticator rather hard to entertain.

But the fact that the disconcerted chairman of the defeated democrats should make such a statement has proved to be a bomb in the democratic camp, and the question arises as to the part that Bryan should play in the coming campaign. It is true that he is driving off votes it will be the very hard and disagreeable duty of the committee to defend in this city in a telegram received from the chairman of the state democratic committee of Maine. In that telegram it was declared that the democrats would have carried the governorship of Maine by a majority of 20,000 and would have defeated Representative Littlefield of Maine by a large majority had it not been for Mr. Bryan's Madison Square Garden speech, in which the peerless one referred to his conviction that government ownership of the railroads would have to be resorted to eventually in order to control those highways of the people.

TRIED TO DIE.

Paul Stensland Tries to Commit Suicide With Poison.

Special Telegram to The Star.

TANGIER, September 11.—Paul O. Stensland, the defaulting president of the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank of Chicago, who is under arrest in this city awaiting return to the United States, attempted suicide today by taking poison.

Stensland is seriously ill as a result of his attempt on his life. Twelve guards are now employed to see that he has no further chance to attempt his life.

If conditions warrant he will sail for home tomorrow on the Prinz Adalbert.

Only July 15 Paul O. Stensland, president of the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank, left, presumably on a vacation in the northeast. A few days before the failure his son, Theodore Stensland, vice president of the bank, received a letter explaining meagerly the nature of the transactions that wrecked the bank. Theodore, who at this stage put the blame on Cashier Hering, who also had decamped, consulted E. A. Potter, president of the American Trust and Savings Bank, through which the Milwaukee Avenue Bank cleared.

Bank Examiner Jones made a hasty examination, and the bank was closed August 6, and warrants issued for the two Stenslands and Cashier Hering.

It was discovered that Paul Stensland had plundered the bank for years. A memorandum was found that showed notes to the amount of \$1,008,000, that were chiefly forgeries. Stensland had sunk the money in real estate deals in the co-operative store and in extravagant living. Part of the proceeds are supposed to have gone to Cashier Hering.

NAP COST HIS LIFE.

Curious Accident to a Railroad Employee in New York.

NEW YORK, September 11.—John Pfitor, seventeen years of age, a brakeman employed on a freight train used in the excavating that is in progress for the Pennsylvania station and tunnel, met death in an unusual way early today. The rock and dirt, when loaded on the trains, are taken to the North river, where the trucks are emptied into a ninety-foot chute, which carries the debris to the scows. Pfitor fell asleep on the debris and was sent with it down the chute. His red light, bobbing along with the dirt, gave warning that something was wrong. A search in the scow uncovered Pfitor mortally hurt. He died in a few minutes.

Two Score Injured.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., September 11.—The relief train of the Southern Pacific wrecked train at Sea Cliff, near Ventura, bearing more than two score injured passengers, arrived here last evening. Awaiting it was a big crowd of people, among them many anxious relatives and friends. A corps of doctors and nurses transferred the crippled and bandaged people to ambulances, automobiles and carriages. So slowly had to be driven that nearly two hours elapsed before the last of the sufferers was conveyed to their homes and hospitals.

LIQUOR, NOT LABOR, FACTOR IN MAINE

Both Parties Concede Prohibition Caused Tangle.

CONTROL OF LEGISLATURE

Republicans Have It, but With Greatly Reduced Plurality.

REP. LITTLEFIELD LOSES VOTES

He Thinks the Sturgis Law Had More to Do With Him Than Labor Leader Gompers.

The liquor laws, and not the labor question, are the cause to which is attributed the great reduction in the republican plurality in Maine, according to advices received today after the smoke of battle has cleared away. Despite the strenuous efforts of Gompers, he was unable to beat Littlefield,

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although his majority was materially reduced. Mr. Littlefield himself is authority for the statement that the general sentiment regarding the Sturgis law hurt him.

PORTLAND, Me., September 11.—

The result of the election in this state yesterday, when the republican plurality for governor, which usually approximates 25,000, was reduced to about 8,000, while at the same time the total vote was greatly increased over the figures of four years ago, is attributed by leaders of both the republican and democratic parties to popular feeling over the operation of the prohibitory liquor laws. Although the republicans re-elected Gov. William T. Cobb and all the four congressmen of the state, and will have a working control of the state legislature, the pluralities were so generally reduced as to occasion surprise in many quarters. Both Gov. Cobb and Congressman Littlefield, in whose districts the most vigorous battle of the campaign was waged, are of the opinion that the Sturgis law providing for the enforcement of the existing prohibitory law by state liquor deputies was the leading factor in the result. The democrats made resubmission of the liquor prohibitory amendment to the people a part of their

PUT ON WAITING ORDERS.

Midshipmen Who Will Graduate Tomorrow Detached From Duty.

The Navy Department has issued orders to the class of midshipmen graduating tomorrow from the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., detaching them from duty there and ordering them to proceed to their respective homes to await orders to go to sea.

Secretary Bonaparte will address the graduates at the academy tomorrow morning.

Convention of Engineers.

PHILADELPHIA, September 11.—The twenty-fifth annual convention of the National Association of Stationary Engineers began in this city today. Nearly 600 delegates from all sections of the country are in attendance.

Miners' Wages Increased.

SHEPANDOH, Pa., September 11.—Under the award of the anthracite coal commission, United States Commissioner of Labor Neil has notified the mine operators and officials of the United Mine Workers that the wages of men in the Pennsylvania field for September, computed on the average selling price of \$4.68 per ton at tidewater during August, will be 3 per cent above the basis. This is an increase of 1 per cent over last month.

Negro Hanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., September 11.—Joseph Gibson, colored, was hanged here today for the murder of William Sanders, also colored. The latter was shot and killed by Gibson during a quarrel over a card game.

Accidentally Shot.

CUMBERLAND, Md., September 11.—Eugene son of Dr. Chas. Smith of Ellerslie, this county, today accidentally shot and killed Mary, aged ten years, daughter of Sylvester Emerick, an engineer on the Bedford division, Pennsylvania railroad. A glance shot that hit a rat at which the boy had aimed, passed through the fence, striking the girl in the back. It went through the heart. The child died a few minutes afterward.

200 Homes Looted.

In a search for terrorists, made here last night, some 200 houses, located in the

STORM OF SHOT SENT THE JEWS TO THE CHURCHES

Reign of Blood Has Ceased for the Moment.

WITHOUT FOOD OR WATER

Men and Women Lie Flat for Two Hours to Escape Bullets.

SICKENING STORY OF A REFUGEE

Women and Children Pursued by Soldiers—Soldiers Sang While the Wounded Were Suffering.

The reign of blood in Russia has ceased for the moment, but troops are camped in the streets, and there is need beyond description for medical assistance. The helpless and hopeless took refuge in the churches when they could during the days and nights of terror. A refugee tells a nauseating tale. Soldiers of the czar sang ribald songs while the wounded and the suffering screamed out with pain. The wassail cries of the royal rioters commingled with the death knells of women and children. A governmental "inquiry" is being had, ticks the cable.

WARSAW, September 11.—

The correspondent of the Associated Press interviewed a refugee from Siedlce today. The man said:

"I was staying Saturday at the Kupiecki Hotel in Siedlce. Suddenly, at 9 o'clock in the evening, I heard two shots, which were at once followed by a volley. In a few moments a number of Jewish women and children rushed into the hotel, pursued by soldiers. The shooting continued for an hour and then came to an end. Then the only noise from the streets was the crying and moaning of the wounded. At midnight several soldiers passed the house singing martial songs. I learned that troops had been searching houses in an effort to discover numbers of the terrorist band. To this end they went through the Wiktorja Hotel and pillaged the wine room. They got drunk rapidly, and coming out onto the streets began wholesale murder and plunder."

Threw a Bomb.

"At 2 o'clock Sunday morning terrorists who were defending a house on Plenkna street threw a bomb at the soldiers. Batteries were at once brought into play and bombarded houses on Plenkna and Warsaw streets. The Kupiecki Hotel, where I was staying, was destroyed. Refugees were fleeing through the streets, and as they ran the soldiers were constantly firing volleys at them."

"I ran with the others, and managed to reach a church in safety. Here 300 fugitives, most of them wounded, already had congregated."

"This was at 4 o'clock Sunday morning. I had passed day Sokolowska and Polwina streets, and found that the market place had been burned."

"At the end of two days lack of food and water forced the refugees in this church to leave it. We made our way through streets covered with debris. There were many dead bodies and wounded persons lying about. We finally reached the village of Roskosz."

"Most of the families in Siedlce who barricaded themselves in their houses out of the fear of the soldiers have now been three days without supplies. The wounded have not been cared for, as the soldiers will not permit physicians to enter the town."

"This refugee would not give his name, as he feared persecution at the hands of the police."

Hid in Garret.

A Hebrew refugee who escaped from Siedlce with his wife and two wounded children, when seen by the correspondent in Warsaw this morning, said:

"I had a small hardware store on Plenkna street. Saturday at midnight soldiers broke into the store and destroyed it. They could not find us, as we were hiding in the garret. The artillery fire on Plenkna street made it necessary for us to lie flat on the floor until Monday night. Then the fire was so severe that we were forced to flee. We made our way through the streets, and the children were wounded. When we reached the fields we were almost starving."

"Other refugees declare that the principal plunderers were reservists who passed through Siedlce on Monday on their way home."

"It was learned here this morning that the reign of blood at Siedlce had ceased, at least for the time being. Troops are camped in the streets, and a systematic search of houses and persons is being carried on. The authorities have opened an inquiry into the events which led up to the outbreak and the subsequent reign of terror. There is great need for medical assistance for the wounded. According to the best information the number of persons killed in Siedlce is about 300."

A great many persons took shelter in the various churches from the hall of shot. Others remained for two days lying flat on the floors of their apartments for protection against flying bullets. They were without food or water. The four principal streets of the town have been almost devastated, and elsewhere many houses were damaged and looted. The number of houses burned reaches twenty-seven. Many Jews managed to get out of the city and fled to neighboring villages."

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